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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00243102

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : YASH PAL SINGH

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH

तारीख
Date
24/08/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre – KAROL BAGH

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Dissent is the Safety Valve of Democracy" – CJI D.Y. Chandrachud.

In this regard Expression of Dissent, Scrutinizing the role of government; it's constructive criticism aids the vibrancy of functioning healthy Parliament.

Role of Leader of Opposition :-

1) Scrutinizing the Policies of the government of the day. eg:- Lateral Entry Advertisement recently taken back.

2) Voicing the concerns of the vulnerable and marginalised aids in inclusive policies. eg:- PWD Act, 2016

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Upholding the transparency and Accountability of the government of the day. Eg:- Public Accounts Committee, Question Hour, Adjournment Motion.

4) Being a Alternative government and hence, keeping the ruling government on the toes.

5) Upholding the equality, rule of law, federalism through discussions, debates, deliberations (3D).

However, in the events of Absolute majority as seen in 16th and 17th Lok Sabha, ~~majority~~ few of bills (27% (16th) and 16% (17th Lok Sabha) were sent to Committee and 17th Lok Sabha had minimum Average days (55 per year) till date from Independence (PRS).

Hence, NCRCW Committee recommendations of fixed parliamentary sittings (100 for Rajya Sabha and 120 for Lok Sabha) should be implemented.

2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology can ensure the accessibility, affordability and efficiency in Justice delivery.

1) Online Dispute Resolution
eg:- Lokadalat saved the expense.

2) FASTER for sending the judgements, bail orders through ICT.

3) Tracking of Pendency of Cases through National Judicial grid.

4) E-courts mission-mode project for integration of ICT.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5) E-courts for status and case Management system

6) SUVAS for the translation of Judgements in Vernacular language

7) Tele-law for advise on the cases by advocates online.

However, Judiciary is plagued with more than 5 crore of the cases, 20% vacancies in District courts and 40% in High courts. Also only 0.7% of GDP is spent on the Judiciary.

Hence there are cases of "Justice hurried is justice buried" and pendency of cases thereby hampering the GDP.

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3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Supreme Court of India was established on 28th January 1950 under the Article 124 with current strength being 34 Judges including 1 Chief Justice of India.

Upholding Unique Assymetry between Centre and union as:-

1) Through Article 131 as original jurisdiction by ~~takes~~ taking cases between Centre and States. eg:- Chattisgarh vs UOI for NIA.

2) Federalism being the basic feature of the Constitution → Bommai Case (1994).

→

3) With the unique power of Article 142 for doing complete justice

4) Also acting as an arbiter ~~being~~ between Centre vs States cases.
eg:- Centre vs Delhi Govt for Services
Role of LG.

5) Restoring the govt of States when law has not been upheld.
eg:- Maharashtra governor Role

6) Upholding President's Revocation of Scrapping of Art 370 (J&K).

Hence, Supreme Court through its wide powers of Article 13 (Judicial Review), Art 32, 226, Art 131, Art 136 (Special Leave), Art 142, 143 (Advisory Jurisdiction) helps in balancing Centralized authority and Regional Autonomy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Commission for Scheduled Castes has been established under Article 338 after 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003. It has one Chairman, Vice-Chairman and three members appointed by President

Role of NCSC :-

1) Evaluate the legal and constitutional safeguards for the Scheduled Castes. eg:- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1988

2) Suggest Measures for the improvement and recommendations for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes.

3) Has the powers of Civil Court under Civil procedure Code, 1908 for regulating it's procedure.

उम्मेदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Effectiveness of NCSC

1) Lack of Adequate infrastructure and funds hampers functioning.
2) Lack of Investigative officers leads it to be dependent on Central Agencies
3) Untimely filling of Vacancies.
4) Since ~~2007~~ 2018, Reports have not been submitted to President timely.
5) Recommendations of NCSC are not binding on the Central government.

However, Being a constitutional body enacting Art 17 (Untouchability), SC & ST Act, 1989, Measures taken to remove Manual Scavenging and upliftment of SC is of Extreme importance.

Hence, For the Inclusive, Sustainable, Vibrant, Equitable India, upliftment of SCs is imperative and teeth & inadequacies of NCSC should be felled.

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Accountability of the government to the legislature has been upheld through multi-farious Parliamentary Committees. eg:- Committees to Scrutinize, Ethics Committee, Privileges Committee, Departmentally standing Committee.

Role in upholding Accountability:-

1) Scrutinizing the reports of the CAG by Public Accounts Committee and Committee of PSUs.

2) Government Assurances given on floor are watched by Committee on Government Assurances

3) Budget and Policies and expenditure by Estimates Committee for the economies and extravagance

6) Ethics and Privileges Committee help in maintaining the decorum of the house. Eg:- Recently an MP was charged for Cash-for Query Scam

The effectiveness of the committees have been impaired due to the:-

→ lack of in-house guidance.
→ lack of Research experts.
→ Only 50% of Attendance in the committees.
→ Party propaganda and loyalty disrupting the neutral and Apolitical discussion
→ Only one year of the committee establishment

Hence, To ensure continuous upholding accountability, Rule of law, the length of tenure may be extended along with the promotion of inhouse technical team and Researchers and Experts attachments.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per 2nd ARC, Citizen Charter is a set of commitment of an organisation towards the clients. It provides vision, mission statements, Grievance Redressal mechanism, Quality of standards etc.

Role of Citizen Charter :-

1) Displays the commitment of the organization towards quality services.

2) Provides Adequate Grievance Redressal mechanism.

3) Provides the Role of feedback by clients and citizens.

4) Ensures value for money Quality services and utilization of funds in judicious manner

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5) It also provides the timeline of the services along with the constituents

eg:- GoI Charters.nic.in,
Rajasthan: Right to Public Services Bill

However, lacunae in the Charters are:-

1) Lack of Awareness in the Staff.
2) Updation of Charters not carried out timely.
3) Not in the Vernacular language.
4) Feedback mechanism and grievance Redressal is weak.
5) Lack of Publicity and dissemination widely.

Hence, DAR-PG undertook Sevottam Model to improve the Citizen Charter, Timely updation along with various E-governance initiatives like CPGRAMS, UMANG platform, MyGov.in so as to provide timely and required services to citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NGOs are the not-for profit organisations who are engaged in various developmental works like removing poverty, environmental justice, Monitoring Policies, Charity, providing food Aid, fighting hunger. eg:- ADR, PRS, Greenpeace, Kudumbshree etc

Holistic Development in India:-

1) Being Voice to the Voiceless and marginalised.
2) Scrutenizing the policies of govt.
3) Upholding Accountability of govt.
4) Fighting hunger and Child labour.
eg:- Bachpan Bachao Andolan, CRY.

5) Ensuring Education to the underprivileged and female Empowerment.
Eg:- Kudumbashree (Kerala), SHG/WA

6) Disaster-Relief works and providing grant in Covid-Pandemic.

However, NGOs face scrutiny as CBI has said only 10% file their ITRs and as per IB report due to their anti-developmental actions India loses 2-3% GDP. Eg: Greenpeace

Also, latest FCRA, Amendment 2020 has curbed their administrative expenses from 50% to 20%.
Also opening branches in New Delhi SBI Branch.

Hence, Vijay Kumar Committee recommendations and 2nd ARC recommendations of decentralizing NGO registration to states can be taken up.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

POCSO is the Act enacted by the Central govt to fight against the sexual harassment of the children.

Inadequacies are:-

1) Low Conviction Rate and high Pendency in POCSO cases.

2) Most of the Fast track Special courts have not been setup.

3) Lack of Adequate qualified Judges.

4) Lack of Awareness of the POCSO Act.

5) Sensitisation of Police Lacking.

6) Inadequate Police system. due to over-worked and under-staffed hampering the justice and Investigation

Merits include that the act ensures credible deterrence effect on the perpetrators. enhanched the punishment for the sexual assault, aggravated penetrative sexual Assault.

Reform with proper gender sensitisation training, filling vacancies, setting up POCSO FTSCs and timely conviction the effectiveness and efficiency can be improved and will lead to inclusive and vibrant just democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China has been on ports aquisition spree globally to enhance it's sphere of influence. For eg:- Colombo (Sri Lanka), Hambantota (SL), Kyakphau (Myanmar) etc

Implications of International trade and Economic Relations.

1) Cheque-book Diplomacy and Debt-trap diplomacy. Eg:- Djibouti 80% GDP is owed to China, Hambantota 99 year lease to China.

2) Expanding sphere of influence to enhance trade relations and profits.

3) Cornering India through String of Pearls policy. Eg:- Chittagong, Gwadar, Kyakphau, Hambantota, Djibouti.

4) By-passing it's Malacca Dilemma as it's a major Choke point in it's trade through Gwadar Port.

5) Covering and Influencing the important sea lanes of Communication eg: Military Base at Djibouti.

6) Rise in the Geopolitical tensions arms race, influencing the smaller nations in the Rivalry of China with nations like India, USA etc.

7) For it's Energy Security as it is the largest Energy user and major importer of crude oil.

Hence India along with other like-minded nations should counter the BRI through Asia Africa Growth corridor, IMEC, Necklace of Diamonds, QUAD along with soft and hinty NATO measures like operation Dost (Turkey) against the hard power and Money dangling diplomacy of China.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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World Intellectual Property Organisation is the specialized agency of United Nations governing the Intellectual property rights across the globe. eg :- Berne Convention, Paris Convention.

In India, DPIIT coordinates with the WIPO.

Benefits for India :-

1) Commercialisation of Traditional Knowledge will help in gaining influence and Precious Forex.

2) Showcasing it's expertise on the global stage.

3) Helpful in gaining Knowledge and information for various intellectual property.

4) Better monitoring and cooperation and coordination against the Biopiracy.

5) Rise in the innovation potential and startup ecosystem. Eg:- In latest Global Innovation Index, India is ranked 40th.

However, Disadvantages for India are:

1) Rise in instances like ~~commercia~~ commercialization without due benefits. Eg:- Neem, Turmeric cases.

2) Injustice to small MSMEs and tribals for their traditional knowledge.

3) Homogenisation due to the rise in the consumerism and materialism.

4) India only spends 0.7% of GDP on Research and Development.

Hence, Multi-stakeholder consultation must be done to ensure just, equitable, inclusive benefits for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier ~~investig~~ investigation agency of India established on recommendations of Santhanam Committee under the Delhi Police Special Establishment Act, 1946.

Role in Combatting Corruption

1) Acts against the Central government officers on Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, with relatively higher conviction rate.

2) Aids Lokpal in the investigation of corruption against group A, B, C, D central officers.

3) Central Vigilance Commission also recommends the investigation against corruption to it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Criticism for being Partisan :-

1) Alleged to be a caged Parrot by Supreme Court of India

2) Alleged to be tools of curbing dissent against Central Government
eg:- Investigation against Delhi CM in excise Policy Case.

3) Also, being alleged in being partisan by impeding or slowing the corruption investigation against ruling party.
eg:- Allegations of favouritism by the term "white-washing."

In this regard, many states have taken away the general consent given to CBI for seamless investigations.

Hence, Police being a state subject, CBI will have to take consent

on a case-by-case basis.
However, Supreme Courts and High courts can still proceed in giving CBI the investigation. For eg:- Kolkata Rape and Murder cases, 2024.

To enhance efficiency, effectivity of CBI following measures can be taken:-

1) Statutory Recognition to the CBI.
2) Centralised special cadre of officers instead of being manned by the deputations of IPS, IRS officers.
3) Filling of Vacancies timely and Adequate funding with state of Art Technology.

Hence, To uphold the Rule of Law in the Anti-Corruption governance, CBI should be efficiently and effectively restructurized and be made independent and Autonomous.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Governors are appointed by the President as the head of the executive of the state under the Article 163 to govern directly or indirectly with officers subordinate to him.

Role of Governor

- Act as Executive head of the state
- Act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers except where required to act in discretion.
- Act as agent of the centre and ensures communication between Centre and States
- Has the power of Ordinance (Art 213) for unforeseen exigencies

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However, Governors often overstep their constitutional role as:-

1) Dissolution of the state government without undertaking the floor test.

2) Not signing the bills timely and keeping them pending indefinitely.
eg:- ~~Ka~~ TN governor against state government.

3) Skipping the portions of address during the Governor's speech which is a constitutional duty.
eg:- TN Governor

4) Recommending President's rule in state instead of looking all the other alternatives.

उम्मीदवारों को इस प्रतिलिपि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Ignoring the Post-Poll alliance while forming the state government.
Eg:- Maharashtra Governor.

In this regard Committee Recommendations of Sarkaria, Punchi commission and 2nd ARC and Venkatchaliah Committee are paramount

→ As per Sarkaria commission Governor should not be removed before 5 years except exigency.

→ Punchi Commission recommended that Governor should be removed only on government's resolution similar to President.

→ NCRWC recommends that Governor should be appointed by taking recommendations of CM, Vice-president as well for cooperation

Hence, Governor plays an important role in upholding federalism along with maintaining communication between centre and state.

Hence, stability, autonomy and impartiality is paramount.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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USA is the World's oldest democracy and India is the World's largest democracy and both share various values objectives and are strategic partners of each other.

India's Electoral System (Parliamentary)	USA Electoral System (Presidential)
1) President is the nominal head and Prime Minister is the de-facto head of government.	1) President is the executive head of state and government.
2) Council of Ministers are responsible to legislature	2) President and his secretaries are not responsible.

3) Responsible form of government based on cooperation and coordination between legislature and executive.	3) Strict Separation of powers are the basis of the government.
4) President can be elected for any number of terms.	4) President can be elected for maximum for two terms
5) President can be Indian citizen by Birth or naturalisation	5) President has to be citizen by birth.
6) The tenure is of 5 years.	6) The tenure is of 4 years.
7) He can be impeached for the violation of the constitution.	7) He can be removed by Misdemenoys, treason etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Also, Merits of Indian Parliamentary System is greater responsibility, greater representation of diversity, equitable policies. However it is a unstable government, no continuity of policies and government of ~~Amateurs~~ Amateurs.

Whereas, In Presidential System, there can be conflicts between legislature and ~~of~~ executive due to strict separation of powers. Also the merits is, it will form a stable government, continuity of Policies and is a government of Experts.

Hence, Both systems have their pros and cons but continuous reviews should be done for any improvement on a continuous basis..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal is the Quasi-judicial body established in the field of Environmental governance through NGT Act, 2010 for upholding Right to healthy Environment under Article 21.

Role of National Green Tribunal :-

1) Upholding Rule of law in the field of Environment for preventing Pollution

2) Passing Exemplary Punishments for Water and Air pollution.
eg:- Yamuna frothing Case.

3) Air Pollution in Delhi due to the

Stubble burning along with the Bursting crackers makes Delhi a gas chamber. NGT banned the cracker bursting.

4) Also Noise Pollution Cases are being undertaken.

5) Pollution due to the thermal power plants releases harmful gases and Pollution. Hence imposing punishments and Penalty.

6) Promotes Right to life (Art 21) through Right to healthy environment (M.C. Mehta case).

However, There are lacunae in the working of NGT. They are:

1) Lack of funds and manpower to undertake the research themselves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2) Had to depend on the think tanks and Media, Researches

3) Punishments have been prescribed without due wisdom as provided by Supreme court

4) Avoidable Adjournments leads to lagging of justice.

5) Vacancies in the NGT hampers the functioning.

6) Not giving the other party the equal chance for putting up its case

Hence, To ~~ensuran~~ ensure environmental justice is served, the NGT should be adequately funded, properly manned so as to achieve the SDG of leaving no one behind and leading to "Sabka Sath Sabke Vikas."

उम्मेदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) are the local grass-roots democratic institutions (3rd tier) established through the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.

They have become a platform of competitive politics as:

1) Politicization of PRIs is taking place.

2) Role of Muscle and Money power is influencing the competition

3) Extensive involvement of the Political Parties has made PRIs competitive.

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→ This competitive dynamics has increased the vibrancy of the grass-roots institutions.

→ Increasing awareness of the public

→ Better Mobilization of grievances and grievance redressal.

→ It is also seen as connect with grass-roots in anticipation of upcoming Assembly and General Elections.

However, they have not emerged as agency of Planning and service delivery:-

1) As per 2nd ARC, Inadequate devolution of 3F (Funds, Functions and functionaries)

2) 95% of Revenue from grants (Centre and States) and only 5% of Internal Revenue generation.

3) Prevalence of Practice of "Sarpanch Pati" showing women disempowerment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4) Bureaucratisation of the Panchayati Raj institutions. eg:- Trust deficit between State govt ∞, Block development officers and PRIs.

5) The 11th and 12th schedule functions haven't been effectively devolved.

6) Emergence of the parallel Parastatal agencies. eg:- Special Purpose Vehicles.

Even after these lacunae, PRI have emerged as agency of Women empowerment as there are 14.5 lakh Women Representatives (48% of total). Also during Rona Pandemic, Panchayats played Exemplary role in Social Distancing Isolation, Bed arrangements etc. eg. Orissa even gave power of District magistrate to Surpanch.

Hence, grassroots PRIs are purest form of democracy and through E-swaraj Abhiyan & Gram Panchayat Development Plan, inclusive development can be ensured

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inter-operability in E-governance can simply be defined as the ability of one application to run in conjunction with another seamlessly without any interruption. Eg:- UMANG App has many services integrated in it like EPFO-Passbook, JAM (Trinity).

Steps taken by government to ensure inter-operability:-

1) Business Process - Reengineering.
2) Open APIs so as to act as common standard operating foundation code.
3) Data-sharing through National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, 2012.

4) National E-Governance Plan along with umbrella flagship scheme Digital India (2015).
eg:- E-Kranti, UMANG, MyGov.in

5) Also IT Act (2000) along with the Personal Digital Data Protection Act, 2023.

6) Also Aadhar has been seeded with PAN and has ensured direct DBT to beneficiaries.
eg:- Till date Approx 3 lakh crore has been saved through DBT.

Many E-Governance initiatives undertaken includes:-

1) MyGov.in with the citizens for continuous feedback

2) CPGRAMS for timely grievance Redressal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) PRAGATI for timely monitoring of projects.

4) UMANG App and Data.gov.in.

5) Digitisation of services. e.g.:- Passbook of EPFO pensioners, Jeevan Pramaan (life certificate)

6) RBI - Retail for Retail investment in the Government securities.

7) Faceless Tax Assessment and Appeal mechanism.

8) E-filing of ITR along with the GST (101st Amendment Act, 2016).

9) Ayushman Bharat Digital Ecosystem through National health Authority and CoWIN, ENIN (Electronic Vaccination).

10) Digilocker for Certificates.

Hence E-Governance has eased the accessibility of services, and enabled the financial empowerment and inclusive development and Social Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sexual and Reproductive health can be defined as the rights, choices of a person with regards to his/her sexual life along with Reproductive health.

For women, rights based discourse has been bypassed as evident:

1) Practices like honor Killing to preserve family honor.

2) Female foetiide and Infanticide due to burden of Marriage.
eg:- Cases of Missing and unwanted women (Eco. Survey).

3) Patriarchy in the form of the discriminatory practices like controlling sexuality, exploitation during Menstruation.

4) Sexual harassment at Workplace.
As per NFHS (V), 34% of women have experienced sexual harassment.

5) Child Bride Marriage - 1/3rd of Child Marriages happen in India.

6) Spousal violence - As per NFHS-V, 1/3rd of women have faced spousal violence in their lifetime.

7) Women does not have reproductive and decisional autonomy and even today - 62% of Rural girls dont use hygienic methods of Menstruation.

Even though legal Norms have been made the impact is not encouraging as:-

1) Crimes against Women have increased by 4% (NCRB, 2022)

2) Rise in Cyber-Crime against women by Sexual harassment, Stalking, Blackmailing, Deepfakes. Eg: Recent Actress Case of Deepfake.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Pendency in POCSO cases has increased due to lack of qualified judges and inadequate Benches of Fast track Special courts.

4) Lack of Awareness of rights of Sexual harassment at workplace (POSH, 2013)

5) Lack of Sensitivity in the Police, also due to overburdening and understaffing.

6) Only 11% of women in Police workforce also hampers the reporting of crimes due to stigma.

Hence, gender-sensitisation, Achieving the 2nd ARC 33% of female in Police force, Stringent implementation of the legal norms will help in achieving the gender equality as envisaged in SDG-5.

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per WHO, India has highest number of zero-dose children (0-5 years) in the world and the immunisation coverage is 80% in case of India

Effectiveness of Immunization in India:-

1) Eradication of Diseases like Polio.

2) Also During Covid Pandemic more than 200 crore doses of vaccines have been given.

3) With Mission Indradhanush launched in phases India is progressing rapidly to ensure avoidable deaths due to lack of vaccines of DPT, Encephalitis, Rubella, Measles etc

4) Extensive coverage 4) Anganwadi services along with ASHA helps in door-to-door vaccination.

5) Campaigns undertaken - For eg:- "Do Boond Zindagi Ki".

6) As per Lancet, India has the lowest vaccine hesitancy rate and highest acceptance of 84% during Covid.

Challenges in Immunization efforts:-

1) Cultural and Religious Beliefs of tribals particularly, thereby resisting immunization.

2) Vaccine hesitancy in people due to the adverse effects and the misinformation. Eg:- During Covid, Mis-info. was rampant.

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3) Fake news, Social Media Echo Chambers and Religious beliefs.

4) Wastage of Vaccines during the transportation.

5) Lack of Efficient Supply chain management and Cold Chain infrastructure

6) Lack of Vaccine Supply timely at the Primary health care centres.

7) Lack of trained personnel for administering vaccines.

For eg:- 75% doctors are present in urban areas. Also India has 1:1445 against of 1:1000 doctor-patient ratio (WHO).

Hence, use of IEC Campaigns against fake information, taking help of Religious leaders to dispel beliefs along with use of ICT for supply chain management to increase immunization to achieve "Swastha Bharat Samridh Bharat."

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India showcased it's Soft power and values like "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" while hosting the G-20 summit in 2023 thereby ensuring one of the most successful G-20 summits amid rising geo-political tensions like Russia-Ukraine war.

Initiatives at G-20 Summit undertaken

- African union included as a newest member of G-20
- Launching of IMEC (India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor)
- GBA (Global Biofuels Alliance)

→ Also, Committee for Reforming of Multi-lateral Banks was also setup with.

Co-chairmanship of N.K. Singh.

→ Africa was inducted with the initiative of India in the form of African union which is the organization of 55 countries.

→ Hence, India successfully brought voice of Global south to the centre stage.

→ Also, IE aimed at giving voice to the marginalised, vulnerable and voiceless members.

→ It tried to press the Western countries for the Reforming of the Multi-lateral institutions like UNSC to reflect current geopolitical realities.

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→ The Global Biofuel Alliance has been launched with which India displayed it's leadership in the Biofuel economy (Aiming to reduce crude oil dependence).

→ Hence, India should engage with like-minded countries in forums like Asia-Africa Growth corridor (Japan, Africa), Indian Pacific oceans initiative (IPOI), IONS, IOPA, QUAD, BRICS so as to reflect the rising Power and geopolitical clout.

Also, It should aim to ensure strategic autonomy by ensuring the national interests in the rising tense geopolitics with rising influence of China on it's border.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's relationship has grown multi-fold with the signing of the CEPA (2022). Currently UAE is the 4th largest supplier of crude oil and is the host of around 3.5 million Indian diaspora.

Expansion of Relationship :-

1) Economic
↳ UAE hosts largest Indian diaspora in Gulf countries to the tune of 3.5 million (Remittances).
↳ Trade has grown after the signing of CEPA (2022).

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→ UAE is the 4th largest crude oil supplier to India.

2) Energy Security

↳ UAE has plans to invest in Ratnagiri Refinery Plant (Abu Dhabi National oil company) with Saudi Arabia's Aramco.

↳ UAE has also plans to invest in Gujrat's hybrid solar-wind park.

3) Food

↳ UAE will invest in the food processing industries in India with amount of 2 Bn $.

4) Diplomacy

↳ Rising convergence of interests seen in form of I2U2, IMEC

उत्तरपुस्तिका में इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5) Space -> ISRO can collaborate with UAE for missions. Eg:- Mangalyaan (ISRO) and Hope Mission (UAE) to Mars.

Moreover, with Israel-Hamas war, geopolitical tensions have risen in the Middle East.
In this regard India should ~~treat~~ tread cautiously, strategically while balancing the relations between Arab States, Israel, Palestine.
Also India should complement Look West Policy with strategic autonomy, diplomacy to counter the rising influence of China in Middle East (China-Iran 400 Bns deal) to ensure Energy, food and fuel security.

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